

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

COOPERATIVE GYPSY MOTH PROJECT

FOR

NORTHERN INDIANA

2009

The benefit/cost ratio for this project is estimated to be **3.4 : 1**

Assumptions

Economic analysis of the Slow-The-Spread (STS) strategy has been done by Leuschner 1991 and Leuschner et al. 1996. In the 1991 analysis, impacts were assumed on the first year of infestation only. In the 1996 analysis, impacts were assumed during every year of the infestation. Jeff Mayo converted the output of the Leuschner analysis so benefits are stated in “dollars per mile of Transition Line”. Thus, calculations of benefits can be made for specific STS projects. For each mile that the rate of spread is reduced, the annual value of benefits that accrue are \$3,775 (1991 analysis) or \$29,315 (1996 analysis) per mile along the Transition Line (communication with Donna Leonard - STS Program Coordinator). The Transition Line is estimated to be the 10-moth line calculated by the STS Program. For this project in northern Indiana, assumptions are that the rate of spread will be reduced by 50% (from 12.5 miles/year to 6.25 miles/year) (Sharov et al. 2002, p. 34), and impacts will be for the first year of infestation only (a conservative estimate). The 50% reduction in the rate of spread is a conservative estimate based on Indiana’s average rate of spread of 5.4 miles per year for the last 4 years (Table 1). During this period, the rate of spread has been below the suggested goal of 6.25 miles per year. Therefore, the 50% reduction is a reasonable estimate to use for the analysis in the STS project in northern Indiana.

Benefits

- \$23,594 per mile of Transition Line (\$3,775/mile of reduced spread rate x 6.25 miles of reduced spread rate).
 - 111.5 miles of Transition Line based on the 10-moth line.
- \$2,630,731 of total benefits

Costs

- \$378,054 = Btk treatments (10,188 acres x 2 applications and 1,289 acres x 1 application @ \$17.45/acre/application
 - \$275,136 = Pheromone Flake treatments (31,230 acres x 1 application (6 g) @ \$8.81/acre/application
 - \$130,638 = administrative costs (20.0% of treatment costs)
- \$783,828 = total costs

Table 1. Annual rate of spread based on the 10-moth line.

Year	Rate of spread	
	km/yr	mi/yr
2005	4.56	2.83
2006	1.05	0.65
2007	11.6	7.21
2008	17.80	11.06
Average	8.75	5.44

Source: STS Decision Support System
<http://da.ento.vt.edu/spread/spread6.html>

Benefit/Cost Ratio

$$2,630,731 : 783,828 = 3.4 : 1$$

References:

- Leuschner, William A. 1991. Gypsy moth containment program economic assessment. Final Report. USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Area. 114 pp.
- Leuschner, William A., John A. Young, and F. William Ravlin. 1996. Potential benefits of slowing the gypsy moth’s spread. Southern Journal of Applied Forestry 20:65-73.
- Sharov, Alexi. A., et.al. 2002. “Slow the Spread”, A National Program to Contain the Gypsy Moth. Journal of Forestry, 100(5):30-35.